

	NEVADA STANDARDS ^A			NATIONAL STANDARDS ^B		
POLLUTANT	AVERAGING TIME	CONCENTRATION	METHOD ^D	PRIMARY ^{C,E}	SECONDARY ^{C,F}	METHOD ^D
Ozone	1 Hour	235 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.12 ppm)	Chemiluminescent	235 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.12 ppm)	Same as Primary	Chemiluminescent
Ozone-Lake Tahoe Basin, #90		195 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.10 ppm)		--		
Carbon Monoxide less than 5,000 ft above Mean Sea Level	8 Hours	10,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (9.0 ppm)	Nondispersive Infrared	10 mg/m^3 (9.0 ppm)	None	Nondispersive Infrared
Carbon Monoxide at or greater than 5,000 ft above Mean Sea Level		6,670 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (6.0 ppm)				
Carbon Monoxide at any elevation	1 Hour	40,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (35 ppm)		40 mg/m^3 (35 ppm)		
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual Arithmetic Mean	100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.05 ppm)	Chemiluminescent	100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.05 ppm)	Same as Primary	Chemiluminescent
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual Arithmetic Mean	80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.03 ppm)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.03 ppm)	None	Pararosaniline Method
	24 Hours	365 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.14 ppm)		365 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.14 ppm)		
	3 Hours	1,300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.5 ppm)		None	1,300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.5 ppm)	
Particulate Matter as PM_{10}	Annual Arithmetic Mean	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	High Volume PM_{10} Sampling	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Same as Primary	High Volume PM_{10} Sampling
	24 Hours	150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Particulate Matter as $\text{PM}_{2.5}$	Annual Arithmetic Mean	--	--	15.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Same as Primary	Low Volume $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ Sampling
	24 Hours			65 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Lead (Pb)	Quarterly Arithmetic Mean	1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	High Volume Sampling, Acid Extraction and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry	1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Same as Primary	High Volume Sampling, Acid Extraction and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
Visibility	Observation	In sufficient amount to reduce the prevailing visibility ^G to less than 30 miles when humidity is less than 70%	Observer or camera	--	--	--
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	112 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ^H (0.08 ppm)	Cadmium Hydroxide Stractan Method	--	--	--

- All values are corrected to reference conditions.
- As used in this section:
 - " $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ " means micrograms per cubic meter.
 - "Ppm" means part per million by volume.
- These standards of quality for ambient air are minimum goals and it is the intent of the state environmental commission in this section to protect the existing quality of Nevada's air to the extent that it is economically and technically feasible.

Notes:

Note A: These standards must not be exceeded in areas where the general public has access.

Note B: These standards, other than for ozone and those based on annual averages, must not be exceeded more than once per year. The ozone standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a maximum hourly average concentration above the standard is equal to or less than one.

Note C: Concentration is expressed first in units in which it was adopted and is based upon a reference temperature of 25° C and a reference pressure of 760 mm of mercury. All measurements of air quality must be corrected to a reference temperature of 25° C and a reference pressure of 760 mm of Hg (1,013.2 millibars); ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of regulated air pollutant per mole of gas.

Note D: Any reference method specified in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 50 or any reference method or equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 53 may be substituted.

Note E: National primary standards are the levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health.

Note F: National secondary standards are the levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a regulated air pollutant.

Note G: For the purposes of this section, prevailing visibility means the greatest visibility which is attained or surpassed around at least half of the horizon circle, but not necessarily in continuous sectors.

Note H: The ambient air quality standard for hydrogen sulfide does not include naturally occurring background concentrations.